

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Last Day's Session of the Louisville Convention.

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED.

The Presidency Contest Decided—A Snub to Woman's Suffrage—A Large and Very Enthusiastic Gathering.

Louisville, May 10.—The number of visiting Republicans in this active Southern town to-day is almost double that of yesterday. At the morning session have been coming in until the streets and hotel and boarding houses are full, swarming over with delegates to the National Republican convention. As each delegation arrived the friends of the various candidates besieged them at a hasty and tumultuous dinner meeting, and, in every manner of inducement to capture their votes.

The delegation from Illinois, with the candidate for president of the League, William W. Tracy, arrived 200 strong this morning and established themselves in a large parlor adjoining that of the Ohio fellows, who are hoisting E. W. Squire for the executive office of the League. The convention seems to have moved down to the two immediate, though the Squires men are doing a good deal of out work and hope to secure a large majority.

If any of the visiting Republicans ever doubted that Louisville is fit of beautiful woman, it is doubtless certain they have been dispelled this morning, when the National Republican ladies assembled in Mr. Tracy's theater. There were scores of them in the galleries and private boxes, and as the delegations marched from the hotel to the theater the doorways of the houses along the route were crowded with them.

The opera house was tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and the front of the stage was hung up with flowers and tropical foliage. It was near 10 o'clock before the delegations arrived, though the galleries were packed to the doors for nearly an hour before. When the delegations had all been seated, President J. S. Clarkson of the League called the convention to order, and Rev. Dr. Woodward, pastor of the First Methodist Church, opened the services with a prayer. Mrs. J. E. Lester was in the stage, and her presence was greeted with a storm of applause.

Colonel Andrew Cowan, a member of the Louisville Republican delegation, introduced Dr. J. M. Crawford, who read the Declaration of Independence in the name of the city. The speech was a tribute to the freedom of the city. We welcome you, and you will be very welcome wherever you go while you remain our guests."

The mayor was heartily applauded when he came out to the stage, and when he finished speaking Col. J. M. Crawford, president of the Kentucky State League, was introduced, and he called the visitors on behalf of the State. He said the delegates were not only the guests of the city of Louisville, but of the entire State of Kentucky. He said it was un-American and un-American that such a motion be considered.

A resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Union League club of New York for refusing admission to membership to a black. Several speeches were made in support of the resolution, in which the action of the club was criticized in the severest terms.

The resolutions recommended by the committee on resolutions for adoption were taken up and considered one at a time. When the resolution offered by Dr. A. G. Tracy, yesterday was read, a motion was made that it be accepted. This caused a furor a over the house and a score of delegates were voting for the floor.

Or order was finally restored and a division was called for, and as a result the resolution was adopted by a vote of 375 to 255.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read.

We the representatives of the republican clubs of the United States, in national convention assembled, do affirm our conviction of the principles of the Republican party as enunciated by the National Republican Convention in 1860.

We have made to the passage of a general law for the safety of the working man every employer upon the recommendation of President Garrison by a resolution of the House of Representatives.

We are aware that we are nearly in sympathy with every effort made to attain and promote the interests of the wage earners, and tend to equalize conditions and harmonize the relations between labor and capital, in a way regarding the moral and material welfare of the great body of the people as the primary object to be attained, and recommend, as one of the most effective means to attain this end, the establishment of a system of arbitration for the adjustment of differences arising between labor and capital.

We are aware that in a genuine spirit of law, founded by efficient acts for the suppression of corrupt practices in elections.

We demand the enforcement of existing laws, by the duly constituted officers of the law, ceasing the abomination of the system of private armed forces represented by the Southern and the Confederacy.

We demand the suppression of all public gambling, whether by stock brokers, or by means of lottery tickets.

We demand an amendment to the constitution making the president ineligible to a second term.

We recommend the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting to the women of the State an equal right to vote at all elections, on the same terms and conditions as male citizens.

As foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine, Resolved, and received by the convention, that the Southern and the Pacific, which are, or may become necessary to the protection of our coast and our rear. When the American fleet, in the Atlantic and Pacific, is concentrated, the Southern and the Pacific, which are, or may become necessary to the protection of our coast and our rear.

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The Southern and

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY-IN ADVANCE.
Per annum \$6.00 Six months \$3.00
Three months \$1.50 One month .50
WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE.
Per annum \$1.25 Six months .75
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Facilities for Photo and Copy. Job Printing
equal to those of any establishment
west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and causing them discontinued, we please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements coming in after the 1st of June. No claims are allowed against employes of THE GAZETTE to the last of any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be paid in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, H. A. RUSLEY,
Editor Manager

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS

The first of the World's Congresses which are to be held during the progress of the Colombian Exposition, is in session to present week. The post of honor was given to the women, and in Washington City of the Monroe Art Palace yesterday morning representatives from all over the world, inaugurated this unique series of World's Congresses, as we as the National Congress whose subject was Woman's Progress.

The meetings for the first day were of a formal character, consisting in the forenoon of an address of welcome by Mrs. Peter Parker, president of the Woman's Branch of World's Congress Auxiliary, and Mrs. C. C. Egan, the vice president, an address, "The World's Congress of Representative Women," by May Wright Sewall, the introduction of foreign representatives and responses on behalf of their respective countries, including Canada, England, France, South America, Japan, Russia, India, America, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, France, Greece, Spain and Bohemia.

On the red work of the Congress began, consisting of the reading of papers and discussions in the main hall and various conferences, conversations, debates, congresses in the smaller halls, which will be practical or give even a list of the subjects which will be considered during the week. They include every branch of work and thought of social interest to women, the general grouping being under the eight heads of Education, Industry, Literature and Art, Philanthropy and Charity, Moral and Social Reform, Religion, Civil Law and Government, Science and Philosophy. At the close of the Congress it is proposed to issue a series of general reports, of which the work accomplished will be preserved in a permanent form.

THE GEARY LAW.

Although the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the constitutionality of the Garry law, the judges entertained a motion for a reconsideration which will have the effect of postponing any action under the law until the motion is decided. It is very fortunate for a concerned that such is the case. The government of the United States has not sat for many years on its hands such a white elephant as the Garry law is likely to prove. Opposed to a dictates of humanity and reason as well as of justice, its enforcement would only outrage the moral sense of the civilized world, but would offer difficulties of a most serious kind. Under its provisions a Chinese now resident in the United States who have not been registered must be removed to the country from which they came. The department is without means to enforce the law, and this could be done only at an enormous expense. Furthermore the attempt would be resented in retaliation by China. American commerce would be seriously damaged and American missions forced to close in that country.

The Garry law was inadequately considered and hasty passed. The presence on the statute book is a disgrace, and its enforcement would be a national crime. No one can bring it forward for an extraterritorial Congress has been so good as the idea of the Garry law is greatly to be hoped that the case will be taken up in the Supreme Court and at last the more offensive provisions of the law will be modified.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

After a period of delay and negotiation which has served to lay the number of hostile elements into which the Democracy is divided, a definite announcement is made of the policy of the new administration and of the objects towards which its efforts are to be directed. These are, first, the repeal of the Federal election laws, second, the levy of an income tax, third, the repeal of the Sherman law and of the tax on State bank currency, and fourth, the revision of the tariff, "making a very decided reduction of duties along the line."

This announcement of the Democratic policy ought at least to put a stop to the income tax of which we have heard so many successive years. There is hardly much, that there is very little difference a resident of the State who is familiar

between the two great parties outside of the question of collecting any tax that is of very little consequence which way a vote is cast. Outside of the Sherman law, however, concerning which the difference of opinion is not according to party lines, there is not one of these matters on which the Republican position is not diametrically opposed to that of the Democracy, as were stated. The Republican party believes that it is the right of the country to be the duty of the national government to secure an honest currency and a fair count in national elections. It believes that the imposition of an income tax is a cumbersome and necessary expensive method of taxation, and that its impractical agreement is a practical impossibility; it imposes the tax on State banks as a preventive against a change of, unbalanced, unsafe form of currency; and is based upon a carcinoma principle the protection of American workmen against the competition of pauper foreign labor.

There has been a great disadvantage to the Republicans that they have not been able to get the Democrats committed to a definite policy. Even the national platform has been none too exact, and the efforts of campaign operators and candidates have been largely directed to avoiding that they did not mean what they said. The propositions of our friends are consistent with the Cigar and Hat men, and it is to be noted that the Democrats will do the same. The sooner the Democrats adopt a definite policy, the more certain will it be to them victory in the near future.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Summer as were the instructors who presided over the first session of the Colorado Summer School, it is probable that they will be exceeded by those who will be present in coming season. To a large degree as we are on a number of counts, for the distinguished educators who were our visitors last summer met in the number some who are not to be surpassed in their special branches. Yet, long the circumstances of the Summer School as year after year, this year have come even better.

There were at the school a number of extracts from the preliminary circular of the school, soon to be issued, together with the opinion of one whose judgment on a number of education and literature is authority. What ever our enlargement was necessary to these professors is furnished by Dr. Gregg.

The efforts of the directors of the school ought to meet with proper appreciation, as a from the citizens of Colorado Springs, and from a number here and elsewhere. It is an honor to Colorado Springs to be the location of a school such as this one is being made, and the city cannot fail to derive considerable benefit from it. And to students it may be said that no similar school in the west now offers such advantages and facilities for summer study.

COLORADO IN SUMMER.

Colorado used to be called the Switzerland of America. This title is appropriate, but it is inaccurate. As that Switzerland is to Europe in the way of a health and pleasure resort, Colorado is fast becoming to the United States, our American mountain and its important advantages in more than one respect. To begin with the whole of Switzerland is on a high altitude, and the city cannot fail to derive considerable benefit from it. And to students it may be said that no similar school in the west now offers such advantages and facilities for summer study.

THE NEW POST TO CREATE.

The task of appointing a successor to Lord Dennyson as Post Laureate of England was not an easy one, as is shown by the length of time that Mr. Gaskins had the post to remain vacant. Against each one of the persons suggested there seemed to be some good objection, and it was even said that Dennyson's successor would be Russian.

The surprise at this selection arises necessarily because Mr. Ruskin is not especially a poet. He has indeed written poetry, and his early efforts were highly successful, but his late work was done in quite a different branch of literature. As an artist his name will remain in the front rank, and he has gained prominence as a political theorist whose views were distinguished far more by originality of expression than by any facility to see. He is, however, to be fair to Mr. Ruskin to say that he is a first class critic, a second-class social reformer and a third-class poet, for he world and her weakened condition might be said to produce excellent effects have been more severe. The decline in the value of wool has asserted its right to pay the interest on her enormous loans, but at the same time it is suggested that in the appointment Mr. Gaskins' wishes simply to was most important that these engagements should be promptly met.

Another advantage of the great size of the State's budget is that it offers for long and repeated sojourns. While many of our eastern visitors become infatuated with the charms of a particular locality, there are others who prefer more variety, and who find a pleasant opportunity to exercise a passing choice for the year.

The result will be a long period of de-

with all its many attractions, and it is safe to say that none of our summer visitors has exhausted his possibilities. Even along the roads there are many little towns and what has its own place of interest which will repay the attention of the curious or idle, and in many remote valleys and places are natural wonders well worthy of the trouble necessary to reach them.

As these facts go to show that the State is in no danger of losing its attractiveness to tourists and that the number of visitors is likely to increase rather than to diminish. There is certainly no more pleasant and healthful place to spend the summer than among the Colorado mountains, and it is only necessary to continue to make this more widely known to ensure an increased prosperity.

KAISER WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

The German Emperor is quite a proponent for making war upon a personage less august, he called "the break." A number of raids and insurrections have been reported from his lands, and have attracted a good deal of attention both in Germany and in foreign lands. The latest exhibition of imperialism was in an address delivered to some army officers at a review of their regiments. What the Emperor said is not told in the dispatches:

"Since we as, met the situation created by the army but, his own peculiar changes, could not look forward to the reception of the patriotic of the Reichstag, hope for the uncompromising acceptance of it. The result was caused by the deep disappointment and sorrow.

I regret that the patriotic men who were in the minority did not succeed in defeating those who were indifferent to the welfare of their country. During the last days past, the Reichstag, hope for the uncompromising acceptance of it. The result was caused by the deep disappointment and sorrow.

"It was obliged to close the Reichstag, in the hope that the new Reichstag would pass the bill. I am a criminal, in case this hope also be disappointed, to state it in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too strong to be convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe, but it is none too soon to organize the forces which are to carry the movement to victory in 1896.

It is significant that the leaders of the party do not propose any modification of the party's creed, but intend to fight the campaign of 1896 for Congressmen, and of 1896 for President, on the same lines on which they were defeated in 1892. This we believe to be a wise plan. The defeat of last year was due far more to a general feeling of discontent than it was to objections to any particular part of the Republican platform. Democratic promises were too roseate and so reckless that a majority of the voters were in favor of giving that party a chance to see what it could do. At the next election the situation will be quite different. The comparison will not be then between actual facts and glorious promises, but between prosperity under a Republican administration, and hard times, or greatly diminished prosperity, under Democratic rule. In the campaign Republicans will be confronted not with the theoretical benefits of their creed, but with its actualities, not with the夸大的 promises of disordered chances but with the unpleasant consequences of them. A change of Republican policy at the present time and an admission that the party was wrong would be to disclaim responsibility for the prosperity of the country during the Harrison administration, and to see the advantage which future comparisons will sure to give the Republicans.

THE AUSTRALIAN PANIC.

The records of failures among the largest of the banks of Australia, and of very serious financial disturbances there, are not without interest to the people of the United States. Under modern conditions there is a close relation between the business affairs of a country and financial disturbances in one are quickly felt in the others. The effect of the Argentine failures a few years ago was to be very serious in London, and even exerted considerable influence on the price of stocks in New York. It seems reasonable that the effect of the Australian failures will be even more marked.

The sums involved are very large. In the last year the failures have included ten banks with a total capital of nearly \$60,000,000, and the loss to British depositors, whose money was in these banks awaiting investment, will equal \$6,000,000. The cause of the trouble is the familiar one, a credit boom. Immense sums of money have been borrowed and spent in unproductive improvements, and other large sums have been wasted and stolen. Coercion and corruption have flourished in the colonial legislatures, and costly public buildings and other public works have been constructed in advance of the necessities of the country. Besides there has been a real estate boom of immense proportions, and speculators succeeded in pushing values to most absurd figures. The inevitable result of these ruined not only the speculators but the traders down banks and business houses.

Australasia also has felt the financial business condition throughout the world and her weakened condition might be said to produce excellent effects have been more severe. The decline in the value of wool has asserted its right to pay the interest on her enormous loans, but at the same time it is suggested that in the appointment Mr. Gaskins' wishes simply to was most important that these engagements should be promptly met.

The result will be a long period of de-

was the purpose in view, no better name than that of Washington can have been selected. Such an appointment would indeed mark a change in the purpose of the association, but perhaps a change for the better. Ruskin will honor the position rather than gain from it.

SOME FEAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SOME FEAR.

Some fear is expressed as to whether in failing health Mr. Ruskin will be equal to "the duties of the position." The duties of the position are not onerous or important. Even a wounded eagle might rise to the necessary heights, and if the position should prove altogether a sinecure, the world would not be greatly the worse for it.

THE MINING EXHIBIT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SOME FEAR.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

Special Correspondent of THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 16.—Bumber is being hauled for the handsome two story frame building which Messrs. Donacion and Bonfiglio of Colorado Springs are about to erect on Second street, just north of Ver Bryce & Davis's drug store. The building will have a frontage of seventy-two feet on Second street and a depth of sixty feet. The ground floor will be fitted up for store rooms and the second story will contain several office rooms and a handsome lounge room and banqueting hall, which will probably be used by the new Xanadu lounge which is now being organized here.

J. A. Jones, the representative of the Michigan Pipe company, is in town to arrange for the granting of a franchise to his company from the consolidated town, he having obtained franchises from the two old towns some months ago. Mr. Jones says that work will be resumed on the water works as soon as the franchises now asked for is granted.

The Gold King is again a regular

shipper after a short stay down.

The mills on both the Pikes Peak and

Cripple Creek placers are running again.

Arrangements have been made for extensive development work on the Red Bird, and the superintendent predicts that the mine will be shipping in less than thirty days.

The strike in the Ica May is fully equal in importance to what was first reported. The vein is about seven feet wide and the pay streak is full of free gold.

The new shaft on the Ica May is one of the Blue Bell properties, is now over twenty feet in depth and is in a body of ore.

The Raven Camp has been sold to the Gold Geyser company for \$1,500.

The French syndicate has awarded a

contract to Keay, Naris & Richardson for the transportation of 400 tons of

Deerhorn ore from the mine to their mill in Squaw Gulch. They expect to crush about seventy-five tons of ore per day but will not continue their operations

soley to the treatment of Deerhorn ore. On the contrary that ore will only be handled when they have not enough custom work to keep the mill busy.

The Prince Albert has been temporarily shut down owing to the large quantity of ore on the dump, which interferes with the work of the sorters. The shut-down will not last long, however, and a full force of miners will be at work again in a few days. A steam hoister has been ordered for this mine which will greatly facilitate the handling of the ore. The Prince continues to be one of the leading mines of the camp and its workings now show a well defined vein, five feet in width, three feet of which will come out on top. It seems to be the general opinion on the street that the mine is a good one but has been worked at a disadvantage. There have been numerous lawsuits costing a good deal of money and the mine has been run expensively. It is probable that there will be some changes in the direction of the company in the near future.

NEW MINING COMPANIES.

The following new mining companies articles of incorporation with the county clerk yesterday:

The Glasgow Mining and Milling company, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000 of the par value of \$1 each. The incorporators are Wm. P. Bonfiglio, H. G. Lund and W. E. Newbourn, and the above with L. Hall and R. Y. Womack are the directors. The company is incorporated for a term of twenty years, will operate at Cripple Creek with offices in this city.

The Ingram Gold Mining and Milling company has a capital stock of \$500,000. The incorporators are Wm. P. Bonfiglio, H. G. Lund and W. E. Newbourn, and they with John Gladden and J. S. Duxbury are the directors. The company will operate at Cripple Creek with offices in this city.

The Little Maid Mining company was organized but the name was later in the day changed to the O'Brien Xining company. The incorporators are Harry Wise, F. E. Corbin, Sam Stiles and C. E. Sherman. The capital stock is \$100,000. The company will operate at Cripple Creek with offices at Pueblo.

SUNES AND STOCKS.

NOTES CONCERNING MINING PROPERTIES IN WHICH OUR READERS ARE INTERESTED.

The Fanbie Rawlins is now shipping twenty tons per day to the Leadville smelters and will double this amount in a short time.

Stock certificate No. 626 for 1000 shares of W.C. was garnisheed yesterday, also a 5000 certificate of W.C. in the name of George O. Kee.

J. Arthur Connel, returned from camp on Saturday. His Ingram claim is oxidizing finely and he has received some assays as high as 5000.

The Ogden concentrator is doing effective service in the Summit mine, and is saving a good per cent of concentrates which formerly went to waste.

The Raven is pushing development work. It is now engaged in driving in a tunnel on the vein 527 feet to reach the shaft. The mineral is looking good.

The Grammer concentrator for the Syvanite mill is now on the way to camp. It is expected to have it in place for work on the low grade ore of the W.C. company next week.

The Cyanide mill at Cripple Creek is treating Anaconda ore very successfully. The French mill is now having its tables reset and will soon be at work on Deerhorn ore, after which it will do custom work. The roaster will be put in at once.

The Mount Rosa Mining company has received a patent for its Cripple Creek locators of the W.C. property, returned to Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 17, 1882.

GEORGE E. PARSONS, Successor in Quo.

Rocky Mountain Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

person to claims. The papers were filed yesterday and make a voluminous document.

The Bandera company are pushing work in their tunnel at Silverton. It is now in 300 feet and will go to 400 feet to reach the main ore body. Some good looking ore carrying thirty ounces of silver was taken from the tunnel. A day or two since, the Little Rock claim of this company is also showing up in excellent shape. Some good looking quartz running 100 ounces of silver has recently been uncovered.

The enterprising, and astute railroad superintendent of the Pennsylvania system, Capt. F. D. May, is scouring at Manitou, and will remain at the Barker during the season. Capt. May is one of the oldest rail road men in the United States, having been in active service with the Pennsylvania road over forty years, and is now serving as "delegate at large" for that company. On the 15th of next month he expects to celebrate his 85th birthday on top of Pikes Peak. Manitou Manitou is one of the most desirable resort in America.

The actual returns from the twenty tons of work ore recently shipped are 625 ounces in gold and 200 in silver to the ton. The ore netted over a charge \$11.00 per ton. Work is proceeding vigorously in the mine and a considerable share of the above ore came from it. This vein is now down fifty feet.

Messrs. White, Wescott and others came from the new Turkey Creek camp yesterday. They are pleased with the ore. The Prince tunnel is reported to be about eighty feet and thirty-five feet in depth. They have a six foot vein in the end of it which runs 8.5 to \$20 per ton. Over one hundred

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BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertising to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

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